

# DEPARTMENT OF STATE

October 27, 1974

No. 442



COMMUNIQUE ON THE VISIT  
OF THE U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE  
HENRY A. KISSINGER  
TO THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  
OCTOBER 27, 1974

As previously agreed, Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State of the United States of America and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, visited Moscow from October 23 to October 27.

He had discussions with Leonid I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Andrei A. Gromyko, Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

Taking part in the discussions on the Soviet side were:

The Ambassador of the USSR in the United States, A.F. Dobrynin  
Assistant to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of  
the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, A.M. Alexandrov  
Member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of  
the USSR, G.M. Korniyenko.

On the American Side:

The Ambassador of the United States to the USSR, Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.  
Officials of the Department of State: Alfred A. Atherton, William  
G. Hyland, Winston Lord; and Jan M. Lodal and A. Denis Clift  
of the Staff of the National Security Council.

In the course of the discussions, a thorough exchange of views took place on a wide range of issues concerning American-Soviet relations and on a number of current international problems.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between the USA and the USSR continue to improve steadily, in accordance with the course previously established.

In this connection they again emphasized the fundamental importance of the decisions taken as a result of the U.S. - Soviet summit meetings, and expressed their mutual determination to continue to make energetic efforts to ensure uninterrupted progress in U.S. - Soviet relations.

Particular attention was given to the problem of the further limitation of strategic arms. In their consideration of this problem the two sides were guided by the fundamental understanding with regard to developing a new long-term agreement which is to follow the Interim Agreement of May 26, 1972. Useful exchanges took place on the details

For further information contact:

involved in such an agreement. Discussions on these matters will continue.

The two sides noted that as a whole ties in various spheres between the USA and the USSR have been developing successfully. They agreed that full implementation of the agreements already concluded will open favorable prospects for further expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides continue to be concerned over the situation in the Middle East. They reaffirmed their determination to make efforts to find solutions to the key questions of a just and lasting settlement in the area. The two sides agreed that the early reconvening of the Geneva Conference should play a useful role in finding such a settlement.

Noting the progress achieved by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the two sides will continue to work actively for its successful conclusion at an early date. They also believe that it is possible to achieve progress at the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

The exchange of views was marked by a business-like and constructive spirit. Both sides consider it highly useful. In this connection they reaffirmed the positive value of the established practice of regular consultations between the two countries. Both sides emphasized the special importance of summit meetings for a constructive development of relations between the USA and the USSR. As has been announced, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States and L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, will hold a working meeting in the vicinity of Vladivostok at the end of November 1974.

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## JOINT US-SOVIET COMMUNIQUE

In accordance with the previously announced agreement, a working meeting between the President of the United States of America Gerald R. Ford and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union L. I. Brezhnev took place in the area of Vladivostok on November 23 and 24, 1974. Taking part in the talks were the Secretary of State of the United States of America and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Henry A. Kissinger, and Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, A. A. Gromyko.

They discussed a broad range of questions dealing with American-Soviet relations and the current international situation.

Also taking part in the talks were:

On the American side Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., Ambassador of the USA to the USSR; Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Counselor of the Department of State; Arthur A. Hartman, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs; Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and William Hyland, official of the Department of State.

On the Soviet side A. F. Dobrynin, Ambassador of the USSR to the USA; A. M. Aleksandrov, Assistant to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU; and G. M. Korniyenko, Member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

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## I

The United States of America and the Soviet Union reaffirmed their determination to develop further their relations in the direction defined by the fundamental joint decisions and basic treaties and agreements concluded between the two States in recent years.

They are convinced that the course of American-Soviet relations, directed towards strengthening world peace, deepening the relaxation of international tensions and expanding mutually beneficial cooperation of states with different social systems meets the vital interests of the peoples of both States and other peoples.

Both Sides consider that based on the agreements reached between them important results have been achieved in fundamentally reshaping American-Soviet relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and equal security. These results are a solid foundation for progress in reshaping Soviet-American relations.

Accordingly, they intend to continue, without a loss in momentum, to expand the scale and intensity of their cooperative efforts in all spheres as set forth in the agreements they have signed so that the process of improving relations between the US and USSR will continue without interruption and will become irreversible.

Mutual determination was expressed to carry out strictly and fully the mutual obligations undertaken by the US and the USSR in accordance with the treaties and agreements concluded between them.

II

Special consideration was given in the course of the talks to a pivotal aspect of Soviet-American relations: measures to eliminate the threat of war and to halt the arms race.

Both sides reaffirm that the Agreements reached between the US and the USSR on the prevention of nuclear war and the limitation of strategic arms are a good beginning in the process of creating guarantees against the outbreak of nuclear conflict and war in general. They expressed their deep belief in the necessity of promoting this process and expressed their hope that other states would contribute to it as well. For their part the US and the USSR will continue to exert vigorous efforts to achieve this historic task.

A joint statement on the question of limiting strategic offensive arms is being released separately.

Both sides stressed once again the importance and necessity of a serious effort aimed at preventing the dangers connected with the spread of nuclear weapons in the world. In this connection they stressed the importance of increasing the effectiveness of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

It was noted that, in accordance with previous agreements, initial contacts were established between representatives of the US and of the USSR on questions related to underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, to measures to overcome the dangers of the use of environmental modification techniques for military purposes, as well as measures dealing with the most dangerous lethal means of chemical warfare. It was agreed to continue an

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active search for mutually acceptable solutions of these questions.

### III

In the course of the meeting an exchange of views was held on a number of international issues: special attention was given to negotiations already in progress in which the two Sides are participants and which are designed to remove existing sources of tension and to bring about the strengthening of international security and world peace.

Having reviewed the situation at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, both Sides concluded that there is a possibility for its early successful conclusion. They proceed from the assumption that the results achieved in the course of the Conference will permit its conclusion at the highest level and thus be commensurate with its importance in ensuring the peaceful future of Europe.

The USA and the USSR also attach high importance to the negotiations on mutual reduction of forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe. They agree to contribute actively to the search for mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of the principle of undiminished security for any of the parties and the prevention of unilateral military advantages.

Having discussed the situation existing in the Eastern Mediterranean, both Sides state their firm support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus and will make every effort in this direction. They consider that a just settlement of the Cyprus question must be based on the strict implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations regarding Cyprus.

In the course of the exchange of views on the Middle East both Sides expressed their concern with regard to the dangerous situation in that region. They reaffirmed their intention to make every effort to promote a solution of the key issues of a just and lasting peace in that area on the basis of the United Nations resolution 338, taking into account the legitimate interests of all the peoples of the area, including the Palestinian people, and respect for the right to independent existence of all states in the area.

The Sides believe that the Geneva Conference should play an important part in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and should resume its work as soon as possible.

#### IV

The state of relations was reviewed in the field of commercial, economic, scientific and technical ties between the USA and the USSR. Both Sides confirmed the great importance which further progress in these fields would have for Soviet-American relations, and expressed their firm intention to continue the broadening and deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation.

The two Sides emphasized the special importance accorded by them to the development on a long term basis of commercial and economic cooperation, including mutually beneficial large-scale projects. They believe that such commercial and economic cooperation will serve the cause of increasing the stability of Soviet-American relations.

Both Sides noted with satisfaction the progress in the implementation of agreements and in the development of ties and cooperation between the US and the USSR in the fields of science, technology and culture. They are convinced that the continued expansion of such cooperation will benefit the peoples of both countries and will be an important contribution to the solution of world-wide scientific and technical problems.

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The talks were held in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding, reflecting the constructive desire of both Sides to strengthen and develop further the peaceful cooperative relationship between the USA and the USSR, and to ensure progress in the solution of outstanding international problems in the interests of preserving and strengthening peace.

The results of the talks provided a convincing demonstration of the practical value of Soviet-American summit meetings and their exceptional importance in the shaping of a new relationship between the United States of America and the Soviet Union.



President Ford reaffirmed the invitation to L. I. Brezhnev to pay an official visit to the United States in 1975. The exact date of the visit will be agreed upon later:

For the  
United States of America

For the  
Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics

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Gerald R. Ford  
President of the  
United States of America

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L. I. Brezhnev  
General Secretary of the  
Central Committee of the CPSU

November 24, 1974

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EGYPT

## Joint Egyptian-Soviet Statement Issued

Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 30 Dec 74 BR

[Text] Cairo, 30 December--Egypt and the Soviet Union have called for speeding up the resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East and for the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, the representative of the people of Palestine. This was contained in the joint statement which was issued tonight about the talks of the Egyptian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi in Moscow during his visit to the Soviet Union which began last Saturday.

The statement asserted that an atmosphere emanating from the strong friendship between the two countries prevailed during the meetings and that the talks which took place between the two sides have achieved positive results. The following is the text of the joint Egyptian-Soviet statement:

During the visit which Egyptian Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi and War Minister Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi paid to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet leadership, Egyptian-Soviet bilateral relations and the international situation with concentration on the Middle East situation--particularly the question pertaining to the resumption in Geneva of the conference on peace in the Middle East--were discussed.

Egypt and the Soviet Union strongly believe that the Geneva conference should resume its work as soon as possible and that all the parties concerned should participate in it, including the PLO, the representative of the people of Palestine, and will exert all efforts in this respect.

The two sides consider the conference an appropriate place for discussing all the aspects pertaining to the settlement in the Middle East and for adopting the necessary resolutions which would lead to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area.

The two sides agreed that the immediate resumption of the conference work acquires a great positive importance to reach these objectives.

The talks achieved positive results and an atmosphere emanating from the strong friendship between the two countries and peoples prevailed during the meetings.

## AL-AHRAM AL-AKHBAR on Canceled Brezhnev Visit

Cairo MENA in English 0634 GMT 31 Dec 74 L

[Text] Cairo, Dec 31 (MENA)--Commenting editorially today on yesterday's announcement that agreement has been reached to postpone the visit of Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev to the Middle East to a later date, AL-AHRAM wrote "Already we can forecast the different reactions to the statement issued in Moscow on the postponement of the visit of Brezhnev to Cairo, Damascus and Baghdad, for the well-known tune must start again with the aim of splitting the Arabs and the Soviet Union, or to fish in troubled waters by any means. But the Arab and Soviet desire to develop their friendship is sufficient to foil all such attempts, no matter their pretexts.

"Also, the continuance of the positive dialogue between the two sides, as emphasised by Egyptian Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi in Moscow, is another guarantee fortifying Arab-Soviet friendship against such attempts by the enemies of liberation and progress.